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Women OF KOREA

"We reverentially wish father Marshal Kim Il Sung enjoy a long life in good health"

Women of KOREA

No. 2 (74) 1977

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

Front Cover:

Mangyongdae is a historic place where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, fostering his lofty will of revolution. People visit the house of his birth in Mangyongdae at all time in an endless stream.

Many of our people and foreigners come to Mangyongdae in humble reverence from all parts of our country and the world. They all make a firm determination to fight on tenaciously along the one road of revolution, deeply studying the respectable revolutionary family of the great leader and his glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities.

Back Cover:

At Moranbong Park

Published by the Working People's Organization Publishing House, Pyongyang, DPRK

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Korea Is Always in Our Mind

Indra Raj Upreti

O Korea, that sun on your horizon,
Kim Il Sung,
The name that echoes round the world,
Kim Il Sung,
The name which every ocean tide bears,
Kim Il Sung,
The call, ringing uphill and down-dale,
Kim Il Sung,
The word that quakes the imperialist camp,
Kim Il Sung.

An excitement ran through the tents,
The Japs scrambled off all a tremble;
A new light broke over all Korea,
Kim Il Sung,
A cry resounded in South Korea,
Kim Il Sung,
A cry resounded in South Korea,
Kim Il Sung.

O comrades, at the gateway of the final goal
He stands, showing us the path all his life,
Bringing cheer among the workers and peasants
And holding the sky within—his heart.

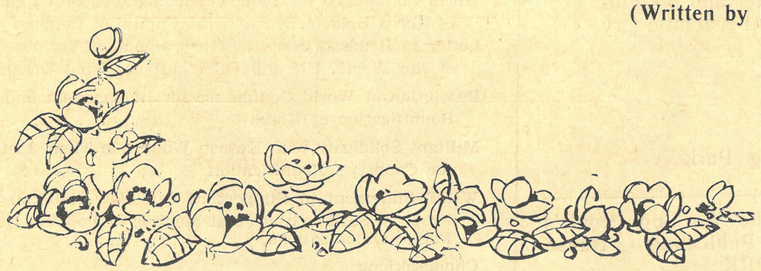
O comrades, this is the highest manhood of
man,
Let the oppressors and exploiters learn a lesson;
Our mind is a flower nurtured by the Koreans,
Let us throw at their feet as a sincere tribute.

O Korea, he who looks after your garden
Is giving to all of you a new dimension;
"Drive the imperialists out from the south".

Thus speaks he who is fighting life-long for you
And who brings you a gift of peace,
Wrapped in labour, honest and sweet.

Comrades, let's lay at his feet the Himalayan
'Gurans'
March ahead, for he had shown you which
way to go;
Comrades, to unfurl that red flag in the
south also
Let us wade up a new world, let's give him
the gift of a world.

(Written by Nepali poet)



Letter to President KIM IL SUNG from Organizing Committee of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received a letter from the Organizing Committee of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Brussels, the Capital of Belgium, on February 21 and 22. The letter reads:

LETTER TO PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG

We have the honour of informing you, Mr. President, that the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held with the support of the heads of state, party leaders and prominent public figures of many countries of the world concluded its work with excellent successes.

The conference was held amid the deep interest of the world progressive people.

February 21 and 22, 1977, will mark important dates in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of your country, we believe.

The conference was attended by more than 170 representatives of parties, governments and organizations from 68 countries and international organizations.

The attendants of the conference expressed full support to the proposals advanced by your government to realize at the earliest possible date the reunification desired by the entire Korean people.

The attendants of the conference denounced the occupation of south Korea by the US forces.

They insisted the urgency of the withdrawal of the US forces and supported your will to settle the reunification question independently by the Korean people themselves.

The attendants of the conference pungently denounced the manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean authorities in creating the danger of a nuclear war by introducing nuclear weapons into south Korea.

The withdrawal of these arms was demanded by all the delegations.

The attendants of the conference condemned the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and called for the establishment of democracy in south Korea, the essential requisite to the creation of a favourable climate for reunification.

The attendants of the conference welcomed the four-point proposal put forward by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on January 25, regarding it as a new affirmative measure for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The conference adopted a resolution.

The conference decided to organize an international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea with a view to permanently supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The secretariat of the liaison committee is represented by 11 countries and it was decided to install its secretariat temporarily in Brussels.

The conference proposed that the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea be convened at a proper time to expand the international solidarity.

The resolution adopted at the conference will be sent to the heads of state of all countries and the UN Secretary-General.

The conference will serve as a new impulsion to the struggle of the Korean people for the just cause.

Reaffirming our solidarity for the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of your country, we wish you, Mr. President, good health and a long life.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee of the Conference

Paulette Pierson Mathy
Remy Gillis

Brussels, February 25, 1977

Respected and Beloved Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is Genius in Revolution and Construction Who Leads the Revolutionary Cause of Juche by His Great Revolutionary Practice

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great leader for whom our people have hailed first in their long history of thousands of years and held in high esteem; he has opened a new revolutionary era of glory, the Juche era, making it shine with victory and glory by his profound revolutionary theories and brilliant revolutionary practice.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out on the revolutionary road in his early years with the urgent requirements of the times and burning desire of the nation. In the long period of half a century since then, he has opened up a new road of revolution by the great revolutionary practice, championing and accomplishing the historical cause of our people. Thus he made brilliant undying exploits for the country and people.

All the changes which have taken place in our country, the appearance of our authoritative and dignified Party and the fatherland of Juche which people envy at, and the worthwhile life which our people are enjoying now--they are all attributable to the great leader and associated with his noble name.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader our people were able to have the most brilliant and immortal Juche idea and follow the path of epoch-making changes as seen today.

For a long time extending from the day when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea up to now, history has advanced along a glorious and brilliant road and great changes have been brought to the destiny of our people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Though they were faced with many difficulties and ordeals as they advanced, the Korean people, always deeply convinced of the justness of their cause, fought an unyielding struggle. They thus put an end to age-old backwardness and poverty and rapidly built a new, decent socialist society. Today, an advanced socialist system under which all people work and live happily, helping each other, has been established in our country where exploitation and oppression once prevailed. Our country has become a socialist industrial state with modern industries and a developed agriculture."

While smashing the plots of the enemy at home and abroad and putting an end to age-old backwardness, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized, led and won a great victory in the Korean revolution, that is, the building of an infinitely prospering socialist, sovereign and independent state.

In this land where exploitation and oppression, age-old backwardness and poverty had prevailed for a long time, a fine socialist system has been firmly established, where the economy and culture, science and technology make a rapid progress. Now our country has become a socialist industrial state, independent in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defensive in national defence.

Thus, our country, once too backward to produce simple farm implements and even a pencil in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, is now possessed of a well-equipped base of the heavy industry including the engineering industry capable of producing large-sized machines and precision machines such as 200,000-kva large-sized transformers, 100-ton trucks and large vessels of 20,000 ton as well as a firm base of the modern light industry capable of turning out varieties of good consumer goods for the people.

Our countryside, where in the past the feudal relations of land ownership and primitive farming tools, chronic starvation and poverty were predominant, has entered a proud era of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture—realization of comprehensive mechanization and all-round chemicalization of agriculture.

Our Juche-based industry occupied all heights of the Six-Year Plan with credit in the grand march of the battle of the huge socialist construction waged vigorously under the banner of the three revolutions. Our country reaped the richest harvest since the birth of Korea at a time when many countries failed in farming under the influence of the cold front.

Our women, who had groaned under the double and treble feudal and capital exploitation and oppression in the past, have won the genuine human rights and dignity, enjoying a happiest life under the loving care of the great leader.

Water and bus services are available even in our remote mountain villages. All of our children are healthily growing up in nurseries and kindergartens as "king" of the country and all the rising generations are being trained into competent national cadres, receiving the benefits of free education.

Indeed, our country has developed into a rich and powerful socialist industrial state with the firm foundation of the mighty independent national economy out of its economic backwardness, and developed into a state that has enforced the universal compulsory 11-year education and is possessed of flowering revolutionary and popular culture and art discarding the backward culture.

Looking back with deep emotion upon the fatherly leader's undying revolutionary achievements, our people and women take much pride in making the revolution under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Over a long period extending from the days of his setting out on the revolutionary struggle bearing the destiny of the country and nation on his shoulders, up to now, he has been wisely leading our people along the straight road to victory.

Lighting the new signal-fire of the anti-imperialist, colonial national-liberation struggle with a new and original programme of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the flame of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader led the anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by the immortal Juche idea to victory and achieved the historical cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

Having defeated the Japanese imperialist robbers and returned home in triumph, the great leader guided our country, which had not gone through the normal stage of development of capitalism and the centuries-old backwardness had prevailed, to the road of creating a new life, giving himself no time to rest after his fatigue piled up for more than 20 years; he wiped out the armed invaders of imperialism and their stooges and finally inflicted upon the US imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world the ignominious defeat first in their history, and thus made the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle spread like a wildfire.

Cutting his way independently and creatively under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea unrestrained by any existing theory and experience, the great leader made Korea rise up like a phoenix on the debris of the war and led it to the short cut of the socialist construction, putting spurs to the galloping Chollima, a legendary horse.

In the long period of half a century after he embarked on the revolutionary road the great leader has been always among the people conferring great favour on them.

In those days of the sanguinary anti-Japanese struggle and the days of the agrarian revolution, in the grim days of war and the days of the worthy creation in the socialist revolution and construction, the great leader always found himself among our people, leading them kindly sharing joy and sorrow with them.

The great leader has been leading the socialist revolution and construction, frankly consulting with the workers and farmers one time sitting on a plain straw-mat in Chongsan-ri village and another time standing in front of a machine in the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant. There is neither factory nor rural village nor fishing hamlet that escapes his loving care.

As our people have been holding the great leader in high esteem and enjoying his outstanding leadership and loving care, they have been able to make great strides in the grandiose advance and our country has reached the high peak of socialism taking on a new look.

Our people live now basking in the great leader's gracious loving care warmer than the sunshine and deeper than the sea. Their hearts burn with the boundless respect and reverence for the fatherly leader, wishing him a long life and good health.

A Great Family That Has Produced a Legendary Hero

—Excerpts from Impressions Written by Takagi Takeo, Director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Interchange, Who Visited Our Country—

Anyone who has the honour of visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would call at Mangyongdae in deep reverence.

Regarding it as their greatest honour and happiness, the world people cherish an earnest desire to visit Mangyongdae, the place of glory, the native place of great President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, admiring him as the outstanding leader of the world revolution and the Red sun of mankind. So when they have the great luck to visit the Republic they hurry to Mangyongdae dearest to their hearts, the cradle-land of revolution.

On arriving in Pyongyang, I too called at Mangyongdae, first of all.

What I saw in Mangyongdae will remain in my memory all my life.

Looking round the low straw-roofed house and a shed, the house where President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood under the loving care of his grandparents and parents, I thought a great deal.

Few kitchen utensils, two chests of drawers, a low desk, an ink slab, misshapen earthenware jars, a hand loom and some farming tools.... These are all that belong to the house.

The President's family could not afford to build a house. So, his great-grandfather acquired this cottage as a keeper of a hill and graveyard belonging to a landlord. From then on his family had to live in this house for three generations. Unable to buy proper jars, his family had to use cheap deformed ones left unsold. Thinking of this I felt my heart filled with emotions. Born into such a poor family of the people, President Kim Il Sung has become the fatherly leader of the people who devotes his all for their welfare and abundance, I thought.

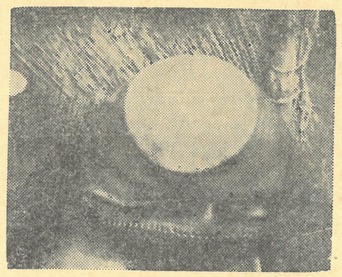
His family were all ardent patriots and dauntless revolutionaries for generations; from his great-grandfather Kim Ung U, an ardent patriot who fought in the van in sinking the "General Sherman", an aggressive pirate ship the US imperialists had dispatched to this country as a scout of aggression in 1866, his grandparents, grandfather on the mother's side to his uncles.

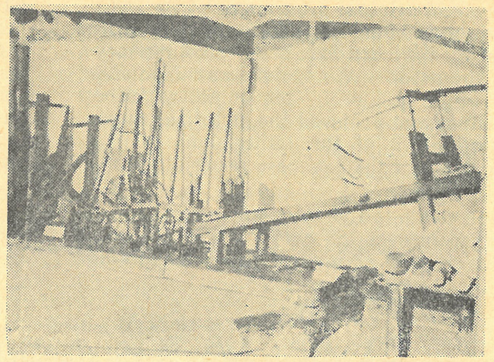
In particular, Kim Hyong Jik, father of respected President Kim Il Sung, was a pioneer of the Korean national-liberation movement and its outstanding leader.

In the 1910's when the tendency of relying on outside forces grew, Kim Hyong Jik was the first to cherish the idea of sovereignty and independence and led the Korean people in their struggle.

In 1917 Kim Hyong Jik formed the Korean National Association (KNA), the largest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in Korea in those days.

Kim Hyong Jik expanded the organizations of the KNA not only in Korea but also abroad, giving energetic guidance to them. In this course he became the great pioneer in leading the nationalist movement in Korea to the mighty stream of the communist movement.





Some of the simple and frugal domestic utensils and farm tools used by the revolutionary family of the great leader

Well polished cauldrons and water jars reminded me of the resourcefulness of Mother Kang Ban Sok who worked heart and soul to help her husband and son in their revolutionary work while keeping house most properly befitting the family of revolutionaries though poverty-stricken.

Indeed, President Kim Il Sung's family, the revolutionary family in Mangyongdae, is the most revolutionary one that has been engaged in the sacred struggle for the country and the people from generation to generation.

Up to now a great number of leaders have appeared in the world. But there was not a leader who was born into such a revolutionary family that has created a glorious revolutionary history and made heroic deeds from generation to generation like great President Kim Il Sung.

It is quite natural that the most distinguished, most outstanding and most brilliant leader peerless in history was born into the revolutionary family in Mangyongdae, the model of all the revolutionary families in the world.

Indeed, the native house in Mangyongdae where great President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his boyhood is a blessed house not only to the Korean people but also to the progressive and militant mankind the world over.

Leaving Mangyongdae, I felt once again deep in my heart that President Kim Il Sung, born into the most revolutionary and popular family to be seen nowhere else in the world, is the very true leader of mankind and that mankind should advance following Kimilsungism initiated by him.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with His Parents

The Great Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG Proclaiming the Founding of the glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army—the First Revolutionary Armed Force of Our People

April 25 of this year is the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a genius in military strategy and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Juche-based revolutionary armed force in the thousands of years' history of our country, on April 25, 1932, and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, and thus smashed brigandish Japanese imperialism and won the historic cause of the country's restoration.

On this significant occasion of the founding anniversary of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), our people and women reflect sincerely upon the great favour of the great leader who saved the country and the nation by leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle along the one road of victory and gave glory and happiness of today to them and they make a firm determination to retain their intense loyalty to the great leader.

In the later 1920's and early 1930's, the Japanese imperialists intensified their unheard-of fascist suppression of the Korean people, making a clamour about a "stable rear", while openly stepping up their manoeuvres of aggression on China. The Japanese imperialist aggressors did not permit even the rudimentary democratic rights and brutally suppressed the revolutionary advance of the workers, peasants, youth and students, and arrested, imprisoned and massacred the innocent people at random in every part of the country.

This made the national and class contradictions between the Korean people and Japanese imperialists extremely acute.

Our nation stood at the crossroads whether they die in sitting or rise up in the struggle.

It was precisely in this grim period of history that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting of the leading members of the Young Communist League (YCL) of Korea and Anti-Imperialist Youth League in June 1930 at Chialun and put forward the Juche-motivated revolutionary line for the Korean revolution and advanced the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the highest form of colonial national-liberation struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke at the Chialun Meeting in words to this effect:

It is absolutely impossible to achieve independence by depending on foreign aid.

The only way for us Koreans is to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do this, we must wage armed struggle.

In accordance with this line of armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese legendary hero, organized the Korean Revolutionary Army in the summer of the same year and called the Mingyuehkou Meeting in December 1931. It was at the Mingyuehkou Meeting that the great leader gave his historic speech **"On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism."**

At the meeting the respected and beloved leader set forth the strategic policy of organizing and waging armed struggle against Japanese imperialism mainly through guerrilla warfare. And to do this, he put forward a series of problems: to form an Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (AJPGA) as the standing revolutionary armed force, to establish guerrilla bases, to build a mass base for the armed struggle, to form an anti-Japanese united front of the Korean and Chinese peoples and to expand the Party organizations and intensify YCL activities.

The policies formulated by the great leader at the Mingyuehkou Meeting were based on his scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation and the balance of forces at that time.

They were absolutely correct policies and thoroughly revolutionary and anti-imperialist policies which would make it possible to defeat armed counterrevolutionary force by the armed people themselves and bring about the country's restoration.

From the steadfast standpoint of Juche that Korean revolution should be accomplished by the Korean people themselves, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and personally organized and led the struggle for its realization.

In the course of this severe struggle the rank of core elements of the armed struggle was formed and the mass base built and the internal force of the Korean revolution firmly prepared.

After completing all preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung finally proclaimed to the world the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) on April 25, 1932. It was formed of progressive workers, peasants and young patriots, and centred around Korean Revolutionary Army men and the core elements of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

Guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, the KPRA was a revolutionary armed force of the working class fighting for the national independence and social liberation of the Korean people and a people's army which maintained ties of kinship with the people and devoted its all to the struggle for them.

Furthermore, it was a proletarian internationalist revolutionary army that fought for the victory of the world revolution.

The founding of the KPRA by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great historic event. It was a new turning point in the communist and national-liberation movements of our country.

Thus, under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, our people now had a genuine revolutionary armed force for the first time in their history and came out in the sacred struggle for the country's restoration and their freedom and liberation.

By successfully organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle breaking a long rough and rugged path full of fierce fighting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, legendary hero, defeated and annihilated Japanese imperialism and accomplished the cause of the fatherland's restoration. Thus, the history of oppression and dishonour which had lasted for centuries in the land of Korea came to an end, and a new history of Korea began promising an eternal prosperity to her people.

After achieving the brilliant victory in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been wisely leading the struggle of our people for the building of a new society in the liberated fatherland thereby performing precious revolutionary exploits that will shine forever in the history of our country.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader our country has come to be prosperous as today and our people were able to attain the infinite honour of being a proud worth and dignified nation as the masters of the fatherland of Juche.

The glorious past of our revolution and its present glory are thanks to the great leader.

So, we see a more brilliant future before us for national reunification and Korean revolution in the path of vigorous struggle following the leadership of the great leader.

"Communists not only value comradely love but also are faithful to comradely duty."

KIM IL SUNG

Countless stories can be told of the parental love shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the bereaved children of his fallen revolutionary soldiers.

Here is a story about Pak Myong Hui and her brothers and sister, whose father was a revolutionary fighter boundlessly faithful to the fatherly leader; an ordinary worker before, he grew to be a true revolutionary. He owed what he was to the constant, warm loving care of the great leader.

That's why the revolutionary fighter did all he could to carry out the instructions of the great leader and his far-reaching plans sticking to his revolutionary constancy till he died a heroic death, making his political life immortal.

The great leader's infinite love with unbounded revolutionary obligation for the fallen revolutionary fighter also went to his sons and daughters.

Enjoying the great love of the fatherly leader, Pak Myong Hui and her brothers and sister have grown to be Party and administrative workers, a student of the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School and a serviceman of the People's Army.

The editorial board introduces a note written by Pak Myong Sun, one of the daughters of this family.

In the Infinitely Warm and Benign Bosom of the Fatherly Leader

I have story to tell, a story never-to-be-forgotten even with the lapse of time.

It happened five years ago, exactly on April 15, 1972. The country was all agog with joy and excitement.

On this memorable day of national jubilee, I together with my sister and brothers were hurrying our way to the fatherly leader's residence. We were carrying with us a humble present we had made with our utmost sincerity wishing him a long life in the best of the health.

Fighting down surging emotions, we quickened our pace. Then an unforgettable memory rushed back to me, the memory of our happiest life under the great love of the fatherly leader.

After Korea was liberated in August 1945 my father worked under the leadership of the fatherly leader attending him directly. My father died a glorious death on the road of revolution and my mother too passed away long ago. We were hard up in those grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War and in those trying days of the post-war rehabilitation and construction. But never did we let the respected and beloved leader know about our whereabouts, for that might cause him a trouble when he was busy with state affairs as always.

And the fatherly leader continued to search for us, not forgetting us even for a moment. The following story reached our ears later:

One day in 1956 the fatherly leader who was going aboard the plane for his foreign tour came down and called a functionary. He said: I've searched after some children these days. I want you to find them out in my absence, too....

Afterwards the fatherly leader sent people to various parts to find us saying that the dead fighter could not return to life but all his children should be found out so that they might take over their father's will.

The glorious day came at last. It was January 24, 1971 that we were embraced in the warm bosom of the fatherly leader.

The fatherly leader held us in his arms one by one, saying: Oh, you've come.

What a happy moment! I burst into tears, throwing myself to his genial bosom.

The fatherly leader personally wiped out the tears trickling down our cheeks with his own handkerchief saying that we should not cry and that why we should not turn up earlier.

That day we had the honour of posing for a photograph together with the fatherly leader. When we took our seats the fatherly leader said: Maybe you have little knowledge of your father. Your father was a man infinitely faithful to the revolution. Your father was a true revolutionary who did anything at the cost of life as requested by the Party.... Your father knew nothing but the revolution.

Then, producing before us a piece of paper with my father's handwriting from his pocket, he said in a broken voice that he had been keeping it for remembrance's sake. Then, he could say nothing more.

It was lunch time before we knew it.

The fatherly leader said he had the soup with rib, our father's favorite, served that day and so we should help ourselves to it liberally. So saying he placed the dishes closer to us and let us have spoons and chopsticks. But a lump came into our throats and we failed to take the dish.

The fatherly leader remembered even my father's taste of which we were ignorant till then.

Moved to tears by his infinite affection, we felt our hearts full. We could only say to ourselves: "We're not orphans".

We were informed later that the fatherly leader called up at midnight a functionary of the Party Central Committee and said to him: I cannot get a sleep thinking of the children, I don't know why. We're to take the place of their father, aren't we? They should be taken care of well.

Even after that the fatherly leader showed his constant consideration to us.

On March 21, 1971, the fatherly leader himself called at our home and paid deep attention to every aspect of our life. Not only that. He invited us to the New Year celebration on the first day of 1972.

While tracing back in such memory we arrived at the residence of the fatherly leader.

The fatherly leader saying that he was most happy to be with us, placed us in the seats near him.

We all rose up from the seat and straightened ourselves looking up to the fatherly leader. We reverentially offered a toast to the fatherly leader who is our real father taking the place of our dead parents and dedicating his whole life to the happiness of the people.

On the following day (April 16), the fatherly leader called us again.

He said that he could not talk with us because he had many visitors on the previous day, so he called us for his company. Then he grasped us by the hand to lead us to the table saying that he wanted to take lunch and talk together with us.

The fatherly leader gave us valuable words to be transmitted to posterity and presented the watch bearing his noble name to us all, my elder sister Myong Hui, elder brothers Myong Chol and Myong Son, to say nothing of me, expressing his great satisfaction.

It was a priceless gift to us that we had never dreamed of. At this glorious moment we buried our faces again in the benevolent and warm bosom of the fatherly leader and began crying.

The great leader has shown his warm affection for us at every opportunity—on holidays and other happy occasions in order to gladden us. His love grows warmer with each passing day.

And he saw to it that my elder sister attended as a delegate at the Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1975, and gave her handsome presents.

His infinite affection and favour are not confined to my brothers and sister.

There is no limit to the great love of the fatherly leader who spares nothing for the bereaved children of the revolutionaries.

No wonder, all the bereaved children in this country sing in unison "Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung, our home is in the arms of the Party."

Pak Myong Sun

Torchlight of Pochonbo That Brought the Dawn of National Restoration

— On the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory in the Pochonbo Battle —

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius in military strategy and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, personally led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) into the homeland and on June 4, 1937, made an attack on Pochonbo (Pochon-*up*, Pochon county, Ryanggang Province today), a strategic strongpoint of the frontier guards of Japanese imperialism at that time, and wiped out the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Thus, the great leader recorded an immortal feat in the annals of our national-liberation struggle and imbued the Korean people with the hope and conviction of national restoration in the gloomiest period of Japanese imperialist rule.

In mid-1930's the Japanese imperialist aggressors further intensified fascist suppression and exploitation of our people, while hastening preparations for invading the continent and they ran amuck to benumb the national and class consciousness of our people.

With his deep penetration into the requirements of the prevailing situation and the revolutionary development, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the Hsikiang Meeting in March 1937 and set forth the wise policy of advancing into the homeland in order to give the hope of national resurrection and courage to our people and arouse them powerfully in the anti-Japanese struggle in accordance with the strategic plan advanced by him at the Nanhutou Meeting in 1936.

The substance of what the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the meeting was:

We must advance into our fatherland. Only then can we imbue the people at home, who are now suffering under Japanese imperialist rule, with confidence in the victory of the revolution. It will also be a great inspiration to them merely to know that our People's Revolutionary Army, which is made up of sons and daughters of the Korean people, is strong.

By advancing into the fatherland, I do not mean attacking a big city and occupying it. Just entering Korea and shooting off several rounds of bullets will be enough to give immense courage to our people.

The proud advance of a big, combined unit of staunch Korean Communists into the homeland will be a great demonstration.

The great significance of this advance lies in giving our people the conviction that Korea will be restored.

Prior to the advance into the homeland, the great leader sent the KPRA units to different directions to strike the enemy in order to disperse and sap the enemy strength concentrated in the northern border area of our country.

The KPRA units which attacked Pochonbo under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, by their swift and brave action, mowed down the enemy and burned and destroyed in a twinkling the Japanese imperialists' ruling tools including the police substation.

The streets of Pochonbo, which had been overrun by the Japanese imperialists, were

The Great Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG Commanding the Pochonbo Battle

transformed into a scene of joy and excitement.

Leaflets of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the Proclamation and Appeal were put up everywhere and the propaganda handbills were scattered all over the streets.

The people enthusiastically welcomed the General for whom they had longed even in their dreams, shouting "General Kim Il Sung has come!" and "Our army has come!" The great leader made a fiery speech before the cheering crowd, indicating the road of national restoration and appealing to all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces to get closely united and fight against Japanese imperialism.

Moved by the speech, the people shed tears of joy and excitement and loudly shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live independent Korea!"

The Korean people always remembered the great leader's words which became an everlasting beacon and a banner leading them to victory.

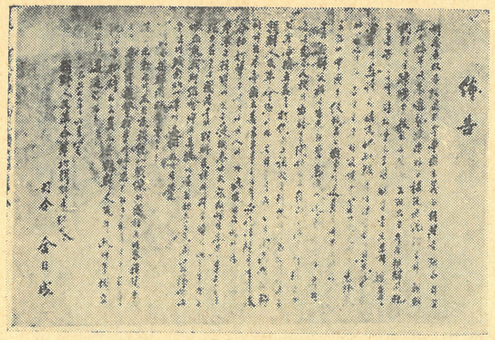
At the report of the advance of the KPRA into the homeland, the enemy came in hot pursuit, mobilizing the police detachment, the Hyesan Garrison and the "punitive units". But they were completely wiped out in the battle on Mt. Kouyushuishan on June 5.

Then the Japanese imperialists came with a large force including the 2,000-odd men of the 74th Regiment of Hamhung of the 19th Division of Ranam and the 500-odd men of the puppet Manchukuo Army in order to recover from the miserable defeat in the Pochonbo battle and the battle on Mt. Kouyushuishan.

The KPRA men, under the command of the great leader, won a brilliant victory in the Chiensanfeng battle on June 30, completely foiling the enemy's "extensive pursuit operation". The enemy suffered more than 1,500 casualties in the battle.

The brilliant victory in the Pochonbo battle won by the superb commanding art of the great leader imbued the Korean people, who were suffering under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, with the confidence in victory and sowed the seeds of revolution and struggle among them.

Our people, regarding the victory in Pochonbo battle as the harbinger of national restoration, deepened their conviction that Japanese imperialism would certainly be defeated and victory won in the revolution as long as they had the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the legendary hero, and the KPRA commanded by him. They waged a more powerful anti-Japanese struggle on a nationwide scale along the road of revolution indicated by the great leader.



Proclamation issued in the name of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung at the time of the Pochonbo Battle

Whenever I Recall the Pochonbo Battle

—The author is Naito Yonekichi farming in Ibaragi Prefecture, Japan, formerly a policeman in Pochonbo, South Hamgyong Province (Pochon-*up*, Pochon County, Ranggang Province today) in the period of Japanese imperialist rule—

The "Pochonbo incident" on the night of June 4, 1937 is never forgotten for me.

The Korean people celebrate significantly the incident every year with great honour and pride. I used to look back it as an eyewitness, too.

June 4 was a market day in Pochonbo. On that day most of the policemen and Japanese in the town attended a banquet to celebrate the "promotion to a higher post" of the chief of the Forest Protection Office (a Japanese). There all ate and drank to the full. I fell fast asleep when I came back to the police substation late in the night.

The night advanced before I noticed it. I jumped up to my feet at sudden cracks of the machine guns heard outside.

The lamp was smashed off. All sides were pitch-dark. Then bullets rained on me.

I picked up the receiver only to know the telephone line was out of operation.

Hane and other several policemen resisted but fell to death.

Taken aback, I was quite at a loss for a while. Now I came to myself and tried to find a way-out. Under the pretext of informing the happening to the Hyesan Police Station, I darted out for the near Karim substation.

This emergency situation was unknown until an hour past.

At the urgent report, the Hyesan Police Station dispatched in great haste a "police punitive detachment" headed by Okawa to the spot, which was followed by a unit of the Hyesan Garrison.

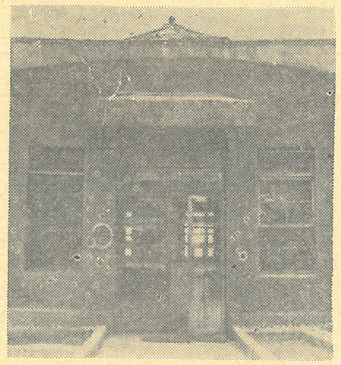
I was left behind in the police substation, off the "punitive operations".

I knew later that the "Okawa unit" showing "courage" was annihilated by General Kim Il Sung's superb tactics in the valley of Mt. Kouyushuishan.

Next day, a line of trucks came back, carrying the corpse and the wounded of the "police punitive detachment".

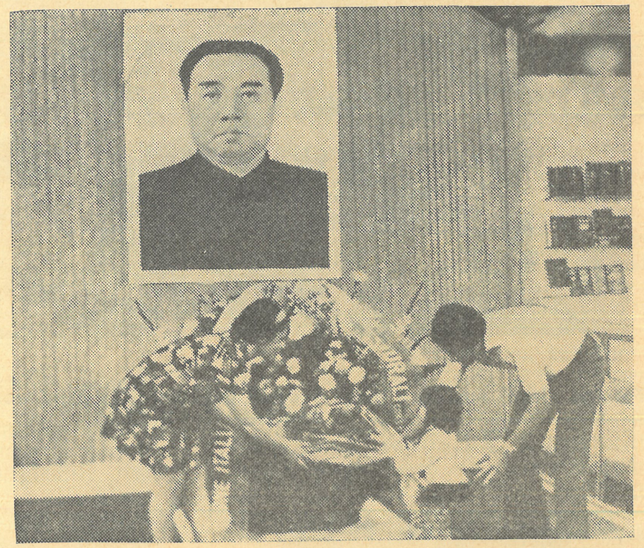
At the sight, I felt cold sweat stream down my back. Until then the "Okawa unit" had known as a crack unit widely among us Japanese. But the collapse of this unit frightened me with a thought that the Japanese imperialist army and police troops were bound to defeat by the hand of General Kim Il Sung's units.

Whenever the Korean people greet the anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle, I deeply apologize to them for all my crimes committed against the Korean people in the past days and firmly resolve to myself to devote the rest of my life for the friendship between both the peoples of Japan and Korea.



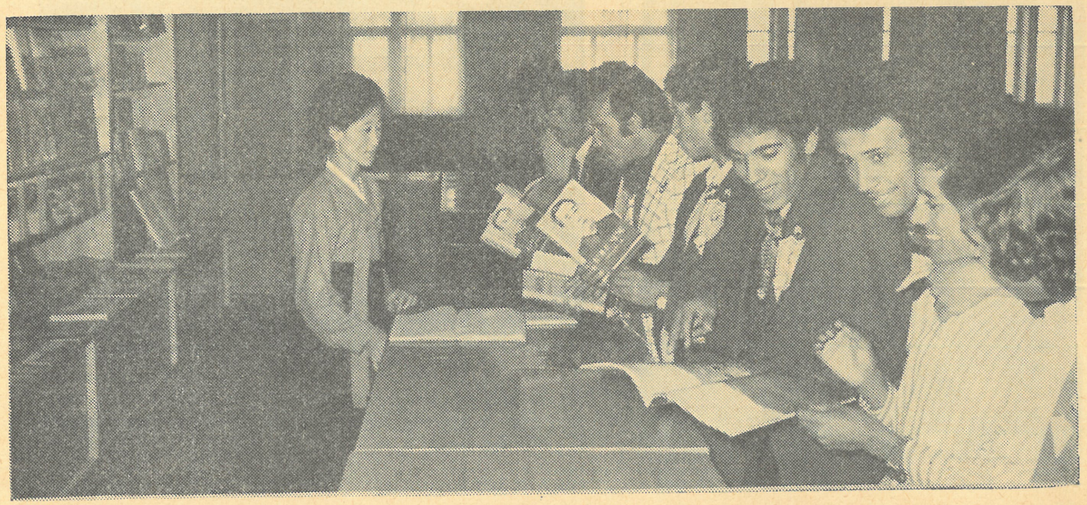
The then Japanese imperialist "police substation" attacked by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men. There still remain vividly many bullet marks of revenge on this building.

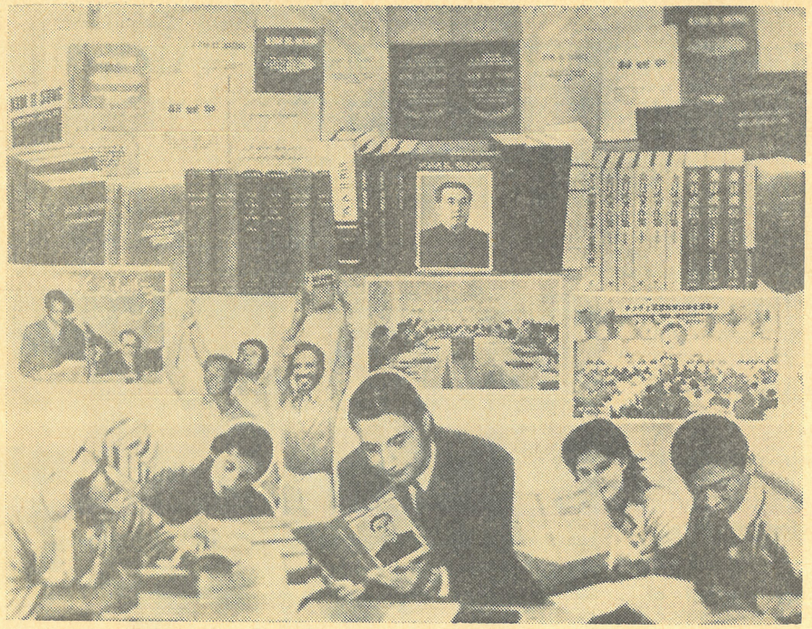
THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLES LEARNING FROM THE GREAT JUCHE IDEA



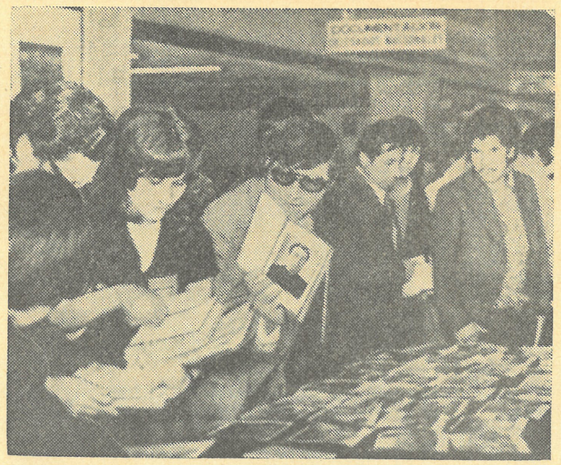
A Worker's family in Italy reverentially placing a basket of flowers permeated with loyalty in front of the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea

The biography of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is immensely popular with foreign friends





Foreign friends making a deep study of the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



Books and photos of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea always enjoy great popularity in many countries of the world

THE ESSENCE AND BASIS OF THE JUCHE IDEA FOUNDED BY THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

The immortal Juche idea founded by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an original and scientific revolutionary ideology which has its characteristic revolutionary essence and profound philosophical basic principle.

Only by gaining a good knowledge of the essence and basis of the Juche idea, can one acquire a thorough understanding of the requirements of the Juche idea and the principles for embodying it as well as its originality, truth and great vitality.

As to the essence of the Juche idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

As taught by the great leader it is two sides of the essence of the Juche idea that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction.

That the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people means that the masses of the people carry out the revolution and construction assuming a direct responsibility for them. In other words, the masses of the people are independent beings fully responsible for their own destiny.

The masters of the revolution and construction in every country are none other than its masses of the people.

The reason why the masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction is that revolution and construction are a work for the masses of the people, a work that has to be carried out by them alone.

The goal of the revolution and construction is to afford a good living to the masses of the people.

The revolutionary struggle for overthrowing the old social system is a struggle of the masses of the people to free themselves from national and class exploitation and oppression. And the work of building socialism and communism is, in the last analysis, a work enabling the masses of the people to enjoy an independent and creative life as the masters of nature and society.

It is a work of the masses of the people themselves.

Revolution and construction are a struggle to build a new society by wiping out the reactionary classes and all the remnants left over by them. And it can be carried out by the masses of the people alone.

No one will or can do it in place of them.

Accordingly, the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people.

The idea that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of the people clarifies the position of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction; it is a great idea that has enabled the masses of the people to become conscious thoroughly of their duty and rights and take part in the revolutionary struggle in a way worthy of master.

That the masses of the people are also the motive force of the revolution and construction means that they have an inexhaustible capacity to carry out the revolution and construction in

a responsible way and they are the decisive factor in their victory. That is, the masses of the people are creative beings capable of carving out their destiny on their own strength.

The reason why the masses of the people are the motive force of the revolution and construction is that they are the most powerful and intelligent in the world.

The masses of the people create all material and mental wealth needful to the revolution and construction and directly handle them. They are powerful enough to constantly transform nature and society with such a material and mental means.

And the popular masses are the teachers who are acquainted with specific realities more than anyone else and they are intelligent enough to do much thinking and accumulate wide experience in the course of the revolutionary practice.

Invention and reformation of tools of production and giant technological stride from the primitive society to modern times have been resulted from the practical labour of the masses of the people. Science and theory also came into being and developed through the generalization of the practical experience gained by the masses of the people. All the precious wealth in each country is produced by its people.

Therefore, each country cannot carry out its revolution and construction on the strength and wisdom of any foreign country's people without relying on those of its popular masses.

The idea that the motive force of the revolution and construction is the masses of the people clarifies the role of the popular masses in the revolution and construction; it is a great idea that has enabled the masses of the people to awaken to their inexhaustible capability of their own and give full play to their creative ability in the revolutionary struggle.

The immortal Juche idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction is based on a profound philosophical theory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

The philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything provides a scientific exposition of the correlation between man and the world, a fundamental question of the revolutionary conception of the world and it gives a most perfect answer to the position and role of man in the world.

That man is master of all things means that man dominates nature and society and subordinates them to his will and demand, not bound up in fetters of them.

Man holds a leading and dominant position in his relation with nature of society.

The reason why man is master of everything lies in the fact that man is a social being who is possessed of independence.

As he has an independent ideological consciousness man remakes nature and society through his labour and socio-political activity and subjects the world to his will.

Everything in the world is for man and it is worthless apart from man. And the work of changing nature and society is to be performed by man.

As seen above, man is the master of all things because he is an independent being who remakes nature and society.

The idea that masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people proceeds from this philosophical theory.

That man decides everything means that cognizing, changing and transforming nature and society are conducted wholly by man.

As he has an ideological consciousness man can congnize the law of the development of nature and society and remake nature continuously through his labour, and transform and develop the society incessantly through his socio-political activities and revolutionary struggle.

Like this, man is a powerful being capable of deciding everything because he carries on a purposive and conscious creative activities to remake nature and society.

The idea that the masses of the people are the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction is based on this philosophical theory.

The both sides that man is master of all things and decides everything are united closely.

As he is an independent being capable of dominating everything man doesn't like to be bound by others and fully displays his great creative force, and because of his possession of this creative force man gives full scope to his independence of dominating nature and society.

"The Juche Idea Throws Radiant Rays for All Mankind"

The World Revolutionary People Highly Praise the Immorial Juche Idea of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

The great Juche idea created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, reflecting the urgent demand of our times has a firm grip on hundreds of millions of people the world over for its profound contents and invincible vitality, producing a great sensation among them.

H.D. Malabia, member of the Parliament of India, stressed as follows:

"A new light burns in Korea. It is the immortal Juche idea and the man who has ignited this light is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Behind the shining light of the great Juche idea is the half a century long experience of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took the road of revolution at the early age of 13 and carried on revolutionary activities, and thus brought victory to the Korean revolution.

"The Juche idea represents the best experiences of revolution.

"The Juche idea, the ideological and theoretical consummation of the revolutionary movement, contains rich revolutionary theories covering all fields for transforming nature and society and gives correct answers to all the questions raised in revolution and construction."

Bubacar Camara, member of the National Council of the Senegalese Progressive Federation and a poet, had this to say:

"President Kim Il Sung did not found the theory of Juche in a beautiful and palatial office room apart from reality. He founded the theory of Juche in the battlefield.

"The Juche idea founded in reality, therefore, throws radiant rays for all mankind."

A cadre of the Gambian Labour Union pointed out as follows:

"The Juche idea is the idea all the countries of the third world and the countries fighting for the complete liberation from the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist yoke should accept. The idea enables one to build a righteous and equal society and to play the role of master, shouldering responsibility for his own destiny.

"The Juche idea is the idea that resolutely opposes to the atrocious cruelties and exploitation against man which have been perpetrated continuously in the whole course of exploiter society until the capitalist and imperialist society attended with slavish submission.

"The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung is the idea to be studied, absorbed and regarded as a guiding principle by all people with an innermost conviction on independence and human dignity.

"Correct study of the Juche idea and its practical application in conformity with their specific condition and reality help the entire oppressed people of the world settle the hitherto much-vexed questions in an accurate way."

Peres Lara Luis, member of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, emphasized:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Juche idea and further developed it theoretically and practically.

"From the ideological and political point of view, the Juche idea indicates the road to be followed without fail in the revolutionary struggle for winning power and the struggle for building socialism."

The Secretary General of the Syria-Korea Friendship Association, said as follows:

"We are firmly convinced that the Juche-oriented path is the path of progress.

"No force can damp this faith in the world.

"The Juche idea is the profound, plain and brilliant revolutionary theory.

"As illumined by the principles of the Juche idea we will continue our struggle against imperialism, the common enemy, relying on our strength and on our daily increasing and developing unity."

We Will Fight to the Last under the Rays of Great Juche Idea

—South Korean People Fighting Stoutly Following the Banner of Juche—

The light of the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instills a fresh fighting spirit and conviction into the minds of the south Korean people groaning in darkness, thereby increasing their feeling of boundless reverence and loyalty for the respected and beloved leader.

A patriotic young man residing in Seoul earnestly spoke his mind: "The great Juche idea is the banner of struggle illumining the road ahead of us. Certain victory is in store for the struggle we are carrying on beneath the banner of Juche. Let us all brighten our youth holding aloft the banner of Juche."

In spite of all kinds of brutal torments in a torture chamber of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency a south Korean revolutionary fought stoutly against hangmen declaring "Kimilsungism is the very life and soul of me. I will always live and fight to death under the banner of Kimilsungism so as to lead a life worthy of human being and live an eternal life as a revolutionary."

In an article under the title "Let us follow the road of Juche" a south Korean pressman wrote ardently: "Our future is bright and optimistic so long as we are guided by the great Juche idea, the guiding idea of the times. That's because the Juche idea is the steady prerequisite and guarantee for the independence and prosperity of our nation.

"We should advance along the road of Juche till the last moment of our lives to build our country in which we live, not our country in which others live.

"Let us follow the road of Juche. Let us bear in mind that this is the only road to be followed by our people."

Really, the Juche idea together with the august name of the respected and beloved leader is kept deep in the hearts of the south Korean people, making the everlasting blood of Juche circulate through their body and acting as the motive force of struggle to infuse unflagging energy and indomitable spirit into them.

An electrician surnamed Choe in south Korea emphasized: "The Juche idea teaches and convinces us workers that they should become masters of everything. We, therefore, should equip ourselves with the Juche idea and overthrow this unequal society."

A worker surnamed Li of a company in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, said with firm confidence: "In order to successfully carry out a revolutionary struggle to free themselves from all sorts of subjugation and win a victory in the struggle, our people should arm themselves with the Juche idea. The Juche idea is a guiding principle and weapon of our revolutionary struggle."

Extolling the great leader who has instilled the Juche belief in their minds as the "benefactor of resuscitation" and according high praise to the Juche idea founded by him as the "ever-victorious banner affording a sure guarantee of victory to the south Korean revolution", the revolutionaries and people in south Korea are now carrying on a vigorous struggle following the banner of Juche.

South Korean compatriots sincerely embroidering in gold an inscription: "We Respectfully Wish President Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation, Good Health and a Long Life"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Sariwon Textile Mill

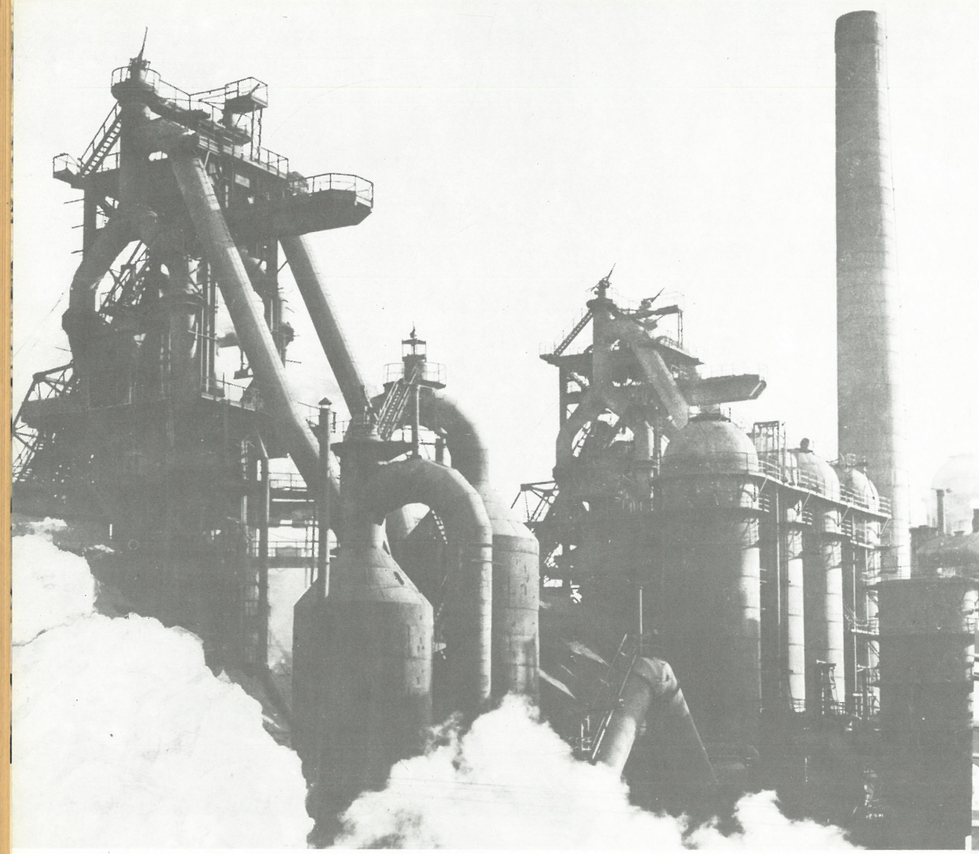
Mangyongdae—The Cradleland of Revolution

Many foreign friends on a visit to our country reverently call at the straw-thatched house in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born

The "Sliding Rock" on which the respected and beloved leader played with his friends to train his body in boyhood

The "Study Site" in Mangyong-bong Hill where the great leader studied in his school days

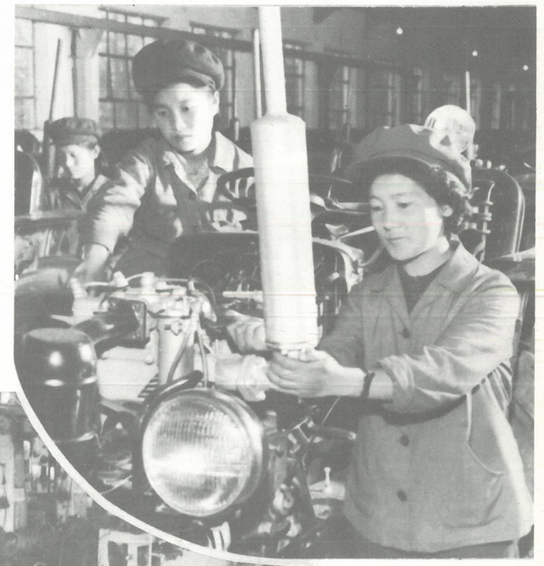
Mangyong-bong Hill



The Hwanghae Iron Works, one of the metallurgical bases in our country, boasting of its might of Juche industry

A workwoman is doing her work joyfully in the automated work place under the benefit of the fatherly leader

Many electric and diesel locomotives are turned out in the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant



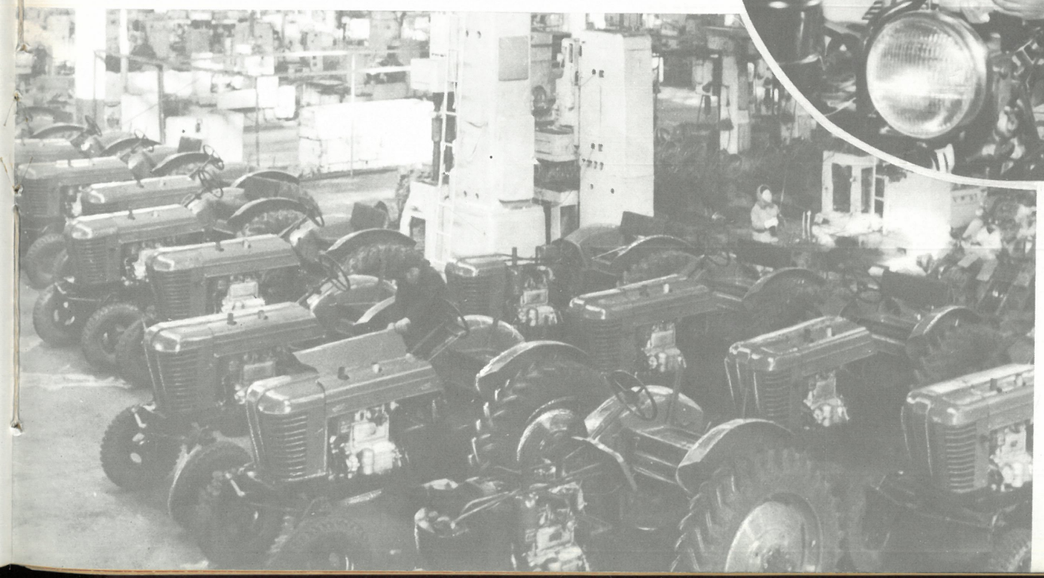
Tractors are mass-produced to be sent to the countryside

Great Changes, Undying Exploits

—Our Country Has Become a Socialist Industrial State under the Wise Leadership of the Great Leader—

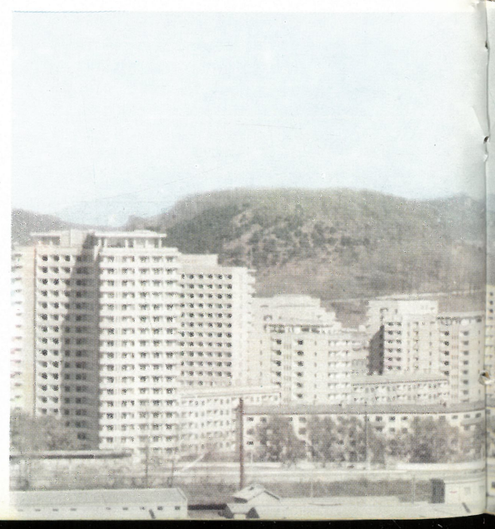
Our country, which was too backward to properly produce even a simple farm implement in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, is now able to make with ease any large-sized machines and precision instruments.

Mass-produced modern excavators are sent to all parts of the country



Light industrial factories of our country produce large quantities of silk fabrics which are beyond the need of our people

A worker's family enjoying a happy life basking in the warm loving care of the fatherly leader

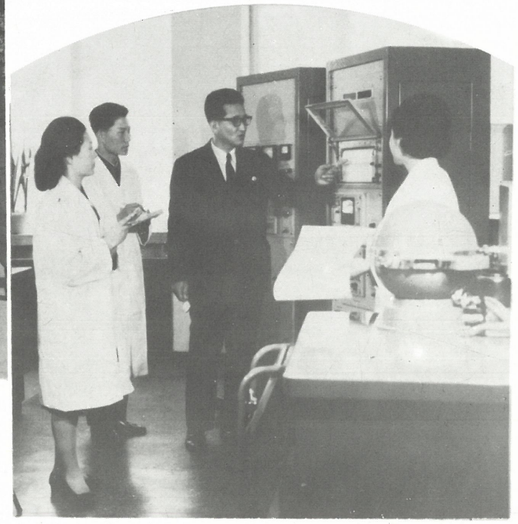


Our modern socialist countryside has entered the stage of industrialization and modernization under the rays of the rural theses set forth by the great leader

Many modern dwelling houses have been built for the working people thanks to the solicitude of the great leader. Photo shows a partial view of the Rakwon Street in Pyongyang

Students of Kim Il Sung University

In our country all the rising generation receive 11-year compulsory education, and the sons and daughters of workers and farmers are trained into competent national cadres in universities and colleges, getting a scholarship from the state.



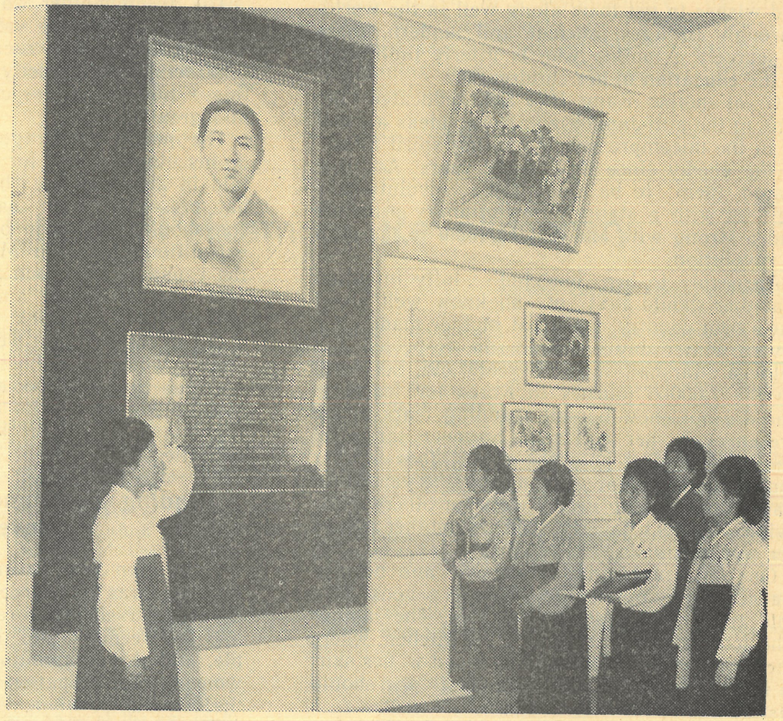
At a laboratory of the University

All our children are growing happily with nothing to envy in the world thanks to the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children put into effect under the care of the fatherly leader

Great Mother of Korea

— On the occasion of the 85th birthday of Mother Kang Ban Sok —

Women learn from Mother Kang Ban Sok, an ardent revolutionary fighter and a prominent leader of the Korean women's movement



April 21 this year is the 85th birthday of Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the outstanding leader of the Korean women's movement.

On this auspicious day, our people and women look back with profound reverence upon the brilliant life of Mother Kang Ban Sok who devoted herself to the restoration of the country and the cause of the women's emancipation. They renew their firm determination to live and fight on as the mother did.

As Wife of an Ardent Revolutionary

Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family on April 21, 1892. Endowed with remarkable talent, a kind heart and a strong character, she loved the country and the people and hated the Japanese imperialists more than anyone else from her girlhood. After marriage to Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement, Kang Ban Sok managed all the domestic af-

fairs so that her husband could devote more time and energy solely to the revolution, and helped all the family members to assist his revolutionary activities. On the other hand, she assisted her husband and his comrades-in-arms in their revolutionary work with every sincerity.

Bringing up Her Son to Be the Great Leader

Kang Ban Sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, is the great mother of Korea who brought up her eldest son, respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung, to be the sun of the nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Every mother loves her sons and daughters and wishes to get them along well in the world. Through all ages, ancient and modern, there is scarcely a mother who is utterly indifferent to the education of her children."

Great mother Kang Ban Sok educated her sons in the anti-Japanese patriotic ideas as well as in the uncompromising fighting spirit against the enemy since their early years. And she reared them to be indomitable revolutionary fighters with a staunch revolutionary principle and a strong will, and guided them to the road of revolution.

Agreeably to her husband's lofty intention that one should first of all know well about one's own country, the great mother made on a severe winter day her dear son, respected and beloved Marshal, then 11 years old, set forth on the 1,000-*ri* journey to Korea for learning. She did not show herself shedding tears in the presence of her children however sorrowful and painful. She paid the school fees for her son by saving what little money she earned by washing and doing needle-work for others while living in abject poverty. And the mother helped her son in his study devotedly.

One cold night the respected and beloved leader was immersed in reading a book in a cold room of the school till late. The mother who took notice of it entered the kitchen, where she broke quitely the twigs wrapped in her skirt to build a fire for her son lest she should disturb him.

The mother was afraid that she should interrupt even for a moment the pricelessly great thinking of her son who was searching for a new road of revolution to save the fatherland and the nation.

The great mother aided the respected and beloved leader in his revolutionary activities at the risk of her life, lavishing lofty maternal love on him, and thought of the country and the nation before her own life even in the dying hour.

Before leaving for south Manchuria in the early days after he founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932, the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung learned that his mother was critically ill and so he visited her, taking with him one *mal* of millet he had bought with money his comrades scraped together for him.

Before the millet permeated with his filial piety, the mother sternly admonished her son for this.

"If you, a revolutionary, worry about your home like this," she said, "you cannot make revolution. I'm alive, and no spider is going to weave a web over the mouth of a living person. If a man who is out to restore his lost country worries about his home, how can he achieve great things? You are going to build larger units to fight the enemy, so is it right for you to act in this way? It seems to me that what you have done is wrong."

The ailing mother was too poor to afford a bowl of rice, but she valued more her son who had set out on the sacred road of revolution than herself and strictly reasoned with him for this. Countless stories can be told of her lofty and great love.

The mother encouraged and inspired him to do his utmost solely for the revolution. She had laid in his shoes the braided hair which she had preserved with care, lest the toes of her son should get frozen on the long and rugged expedition to south Manchuria for achieving the cause of the country's restoration. Boundless was the great and deep love shown by mother Kang Ban Sok.

Great and brilliant were all her achievements among which the most brilliant and greatest one was that she brought up respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung to be the great leader and actively backed up his revolutionary activities.

Leading the Women's Emancipation Movement

Kang Ban Sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, was an ardent revolutionary who devoted herself to the restoration of the country and the freedom and the liberation of the people, and the outstanding leader of the Korean women's emancipation movement who began the communist women's movement in Korea.

The great mother willingly undertook all the difficult revolutionary tasks for helping Kim Hyong Jik and respected and beloved leader in their revolutionary activities wherever she went whether to Mangyongdae, Ponghwa-ri, Chunggang, Linchiang, Pataokou or to Fusung; sometimes she kept watch on the enemy movements and went delivering secret documents, another times she distributed newspapers and brought in weapons.

Particularly in response to the great leader's unique thought about the women's emancipation, the mother organized the Anti-Japanese Women's Association under his leadership on December 26, 1926. She went day and night to anyplace where there lived women and powerfully aroused their national and class awakening.

It happened when the respected and beloved leader was again arrested by the police in Antu after his release from Kirin Prison in 1930.

At that time she organized a mass struggle to release the respected and beloved leader and led it in its van.

She was convinced that to set the great leader free was not a mere thing for saving the son, her own flesh and blood, but a matter of vital importance for saving the sun of the nation, nay, the Korean revolution. Exposing and denouncing the enemy for unfair arresting and the criminal acts of the reactionary police, she ardently appealed to the people and women to turn out in the struggle for releasing him. Then the broad sections of the women and people fought united with one mind and one will. In the end the reactionary police had no alternative but to discharge the respected and beloved leader.

Embodying the great Juche idea thoroughly into the women's emancipation movement of our country, she trained many a woman as true revolutionaries of Juche type and rallied them around the organization, organizing and mobilizing them strongly to the struggle for the country's restoration and the women's emancipation cause. Thus she created brilliant traditions and valuable revolutionary wealth of genuine communist women's movement for the first time in our country.

To our regret the great mother of Korea Kang Ban Sok passed away at the age of 40 on July 31, 1932 before she saw the new day of the country's restoration for which she had longed so much.

Though she was with us no more, her august image will shine forever in our hearts as the devoted wife of a revolutionary, the great mother who gave birth to the respected and beloved leader and brought him up, and as the outstanding leader of the Korean women's emancipation movement.

An Eternal Pattern of Revolutionary

Genaro Carnero Checa, a Peruvian

Kang Ban Sok was a mother and a comrade.

Being wife of Kim Hyong Jik, Kang Ban Sok was a noble woman, indeed.

Though she did not attend even a primary school, she was able to size up the country's situation more deeply than anyone else. She was faithful to her works for her parents, husband and children, undergoing untold hardships and trials.

She rendered active help to the activities of her father Kang Don Uk.

As she had to do farm work or weave cotton cloth she could not attend even the school in which her father was engaged in teaching but at night studied earnestly for herself.

She helped her brother Kang Jin Sok in his anti-Japanese revolutionary activities. Afterwards, she had to see off her brother who was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude because of his patriotic activities.

After she was married to Kim Hyong Jik in 1908 she did not leave his side till his last moment.

Kim Hyong Jik died in 1926 and on July 31, 1932, 6 years after his death, she passed away at the age of 40. During those six years she carried out the most energetic struggle in her life.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung set out on the road full of stirring and creative life at the age of 13.

The mother became his faithful comrade in his work and struggle.

Kang Ban Sok waged a vigorous struggle among the people.

No wonder that the Korean people respect Kang Ban Sok so much as the mother to them.

Really, the Korean people regard Kang Ban Sok as an eternal pattern of revolutionary to be followed.

Kang Ban Sok gave active assistance to the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung. The mother would distribute and propagate newspaper "Saenal" (New Day). She would make beds and meals for the friends and comrades-in-arms of Comrade Kim Il Sung. She would dry their clothes and kept vigil while the guerillas slept a sound sleep.

Sometimes she carried weapons to the comrades at their request, risking her life.

She always paid a keen attention to the health of her son, the leader of the Korean revolution.

She organized the Anti-Japanese Women's Association to fight against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Sometimes she visited the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army organized by her son taking along with her some provisions.

Though poor in health she devoted her body and soul to the revolutionary struggle.

Kang Ban Sok often sang a song of her own composing for her son.

High is the sky,
Wide is the earth.
You, become a man
Higher than the sky,
Wider than the earth!

And Kim Hyong Jik said: "We must do everything to win. If I do not succeed in the struggle, my sons must continue after me, and if my sons leave it unfinished, my grandsons must carry on the fight. In this way, we will win independence for our country."

The parents left the song and words to Kim Song Ju (a name in his childhood)—the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Following the words, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went deep into among the people, initiated the Juche idea, and he, on this basis, began to create a new history of Korea.

"The guerrillas were not merely combatants fighting the enemy; they were also propagandists who educated and agitated the people, and organizers who organized and mobilized them. Everywhere they went, they formed various local organizations such as the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, Anti-Japanese Association, Anti-Japanese Union, Women's Union, Anti-Japanese Youth League and Liberation Struggle Union."

KIM IL SUNG

An Eternal Address

The indomitable communist revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk waged a staunch struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and happiness of the people in accordance with the teaching of the great leader, holding him in high esteem from the first days when she took the road of revolution in her early years to the last moment of her life.

For a long time extending from the day when she entered the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the autumn of 1935 to the liberation of the country (August 1945) she participated in many battles and carried through to the end the strategic and tactical lines set forth by the great leader and made a great contribution to the achievement of the historical cause of the restoration of the fatherland.

She conducted an energetic political work not only in the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army but also among the broad masses of people. Thus she awakened the masses and actively aroused them to the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

* *

Autumn had come to the shore of the Amnokgang River on the northern border of our country.

The hill at the back of the village of Taochuanli, Changpai County, was aglow with autumnal tints.

The autumn of 1937 brought a really glad news to Comrade Kim Jong Suk, the communist revolutionary fighter of Juche type. In the summer Comrade Kim Jong Suk having received a task from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was giving an overall guidance to the underground political work in the Amnokgang River areas. Now summoned by the respected and beloved leader, she was about to return to the Headquarters where he was.

She looked back upon the unforgettable days of the past half a year.

Sending off Comrade Kim Jong Suk to Taochuanli, Changpai County, the respected and beloved leader earnestly instructed that regarding herself as among her home folk she must help the villagers in their work, find out their trouble, and show them the way to live so as to unite them all under the banner of the restoration of the fatherland.

In observance of the teachings of the great leader the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk, infinitely faithful to him, went deep among the villagers and revolutionized the whole village. Then she organized the Taochuanli branch of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, rallied the village women in the Anti-Japanese Women's Association organization.

Thus she made Taochuanli a revolutionary village where all the villagers were living and fighting with one mind without yielding in any hard trial in accordance with the will and conviction of the great leader. Many young and middle-aged people educated and trained by her joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and valiantly fought upholding his revolutionary ideas for the restoration of the fatherland, and many of them were sent deep into the homeland and splendidly conducted political work to arouse compatriots at home to the struggle for the liberation of the country. And all the villagers did everything in their power to send aid supplies to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, thereby giving an active support to its military actions.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, while going through hard trials in the illegal underground struggle among the people like this, was unfortunately arrested by the enemy. However, she defended the revolutionary organizations at the risk of

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, going back to the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army after successfully accomplishing her underground political missions assigned by the great leader

her life braving all manner of brutal tortures by the enemy.

Immense must have been her emotion now that she was going back to the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army having successfully carried out the teachings of the great leader overcoming all hardships and difficulties with the iron-like belief that one had not even the right to die before carrying out the teachings of the great leader.

One day of October 1937 the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk, getting ready for the journey, went up to the hill at the back of Taochuanli.

The women of the village followed her tearfully as they were so sorry to part with her.

It was only too natural.

They were women who had been maltreated and humiliated like a subhuman being because they were "unfortunate enough to be women" on top of their being people without a state and without their land. And thanks to the education by Comrade Kim Jong Suk they were awakened and found a way to real life. But now Comrade Kim Jong Suk was leaving them.

"How can I live without sister Ok Sun (Ok Sun was the assumed name of Comrade Kim Jong Suk)?

"I didn't expect you would be leaving so suddenly."

A member of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association said in tears.

"I will go with you."

Another member clung to her.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk said persuading them: We are now parting with each other in order to live and go together.

Meanwhile it grew dark. Looking back at the women of the village, Comrade Kim Jong Suk went up the mountain. They continued to follow her. As they parted from Comrade Kim Jong Suk a member of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association asked her in haste.

"Would you tell your address where you are going, please?"

Comrade Kim Jong Suk answered with a bright smile on her face that she was going where the great leader General Kim Il Sung was and her address was always there.

Walking towards a thick forest she looked down at the villagers and said:

"When the wind blows gently from Mt. Paekdu-san and a gun report is heard, please believe Jong Suk bravely fights there under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung...."

The words were full of conviction of sure victory and revolutionary optimism. With a firm conviction of sure victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the leadership of the great leader, Comrade Kim Jong Suk made vigorous steps towards the Headquarters.

The reply of Comrade Kim Jong Suk that her address was always where the respected and beloved leader lived was her will, expression of conviction and determination of loyalty to be always with the Headquarters of the Korean revolution and dedicate her only life for defending it.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement—a Grand All-People Onward Movement for Promoting Socialist Construction

Under the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and in response to the militant call of the Party the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is being waged vigorously in our country.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement going on under the militant slogan, "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" is a mass movement of a new higher form, an in-depth development of the Chollima Workteam Movement. It is a grand all-people onward movement to further deepen the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions as required by the dyeing of the whole society with the Juche idea and to remake all the fields of social life in conformity with the requirements of the great Juche idea.

In the fierce flames of this movement in full swing in all fronts and units of socialist construction today the whole country is seething with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigour and our revolution and construction advance at an uninterrupted high speed.

* * *

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are major revolutionary tasks confronting our Party and people at the present time; and the successful carrying out of the three revolutions is precisely the decisive guarantee for victory in all work."

The major revolutionary task confronting our Party and people at present is to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural.

Only by carrying through the three revolutions can we make full preparations to hasten the historical cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and accelerate the complete victory of socialism in our country.

As a mass movement to realize such a demand of the development of revolution the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement serves as a powerful means for putting spurs to our revolution and construction today.

The reason why the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a powerful mass movement to speed up the socialist construction is that it is a revolutionary mass movement to quicken at an unusually high speed the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in all fields of society by turning the three revolutions into the work of the masses themselves.

Any revolutionary struggle can not expect its victory without active mobilization of the masses, its masters.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement acts as a mighty means for giving fullest play to the creative initiative of the working people and their role as masters in the carrying out of the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions and actively rousing the broad masses of people to their performance.

This movement enables entire members of society to have clear-cut goals for three revolutions and materialize them in practical struggle in all fields and units of the socialist construction such as industry, agriculture, education and culture. And this movement brings about collective innovations by making the masses gather their efforts and wisdom, with the result that they can push ahead with the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions vigorously.

As seen above, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement makes it possible to energetically wage the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in all domains of society and solve with success the problem of turning the three revolutions into the work of the masses themselves. Herein lies an important feature and a source of invincible might of this movement as the most organized and conscious mass movement.

Another reason why the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement acts as a powerful mass movement energetically pushing forward the socialist construction is that this movement is

THE THREE-REVOLUTION RED FLAG MOVEMENT IS VIGOROUSLY GOING ON

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement started under the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is being waged vigorously as a grand revolutionary mass movement in all fronts and in all units of the socialist construction of our country.

Our people and women are now full of burning determination to further hasten the dyeing of the whole society in the Juche idea and to step up the complete victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche by unfolding a vigorous struggle under the uplifted torch of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

Workers of the Chollima Kaesong Textile Mill discuss how to carry out the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement more powerfully

a mass movement thoroughly reflecting the revolutionary aspiration and desire of our people.

The might and vitality of a mass social movement depends on how it reflects the demand and aspiration of the masses of the people. Only such mass movement as mirrored the revolutionary aspiration and demand of the masses of the people in a most thoroughgoing way can display its invincible attraction and might and become a powerful means for pushing forward the revolution and construction.

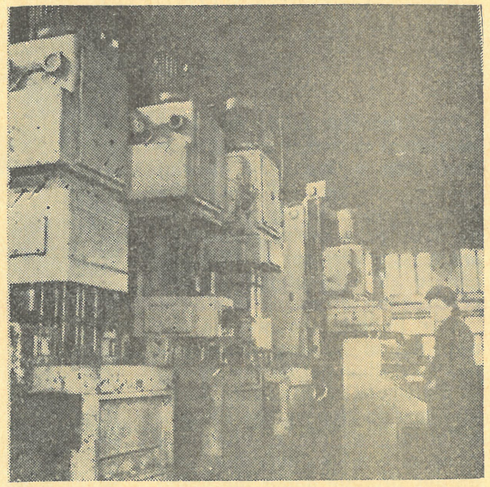
It is a revolutionary determination and unshakable will of our people to hasten the complete victory of socialism by expediting the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Because it faithfully reflects the ardent aspiration and zeal of our people, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement greatly inspires our working people to a new innovation and brilliant exploit as a powerful driving force to further intensify and develop our revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader our Party and people have fought a vigorous struggle upholding the three red banners of the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions, and thus gained proud successes in all fronts of the socialist construction and brought about a great change in all realms of social life.

That is why the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement becomes a powerful grand all-people onward movement which enables us to accelerate the country's reunification and the complete victory of socialism by energetically pushing forward the revolution and construction.

They bring about innovations in knit goods production, helping and pulling each other forward



Great successes are made every day in the Gearbox Shop of the September 25 Tractor Plant

Through the vigorous Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement workers of the factory where Comrade Kim Hyong Sun works boost bearing production to be sent to the transport front

House Basking in Sunshine of Loving Care

— At the Chollima March 22 Kindergarten —

Some time ago we visited the Chollima March 22 Kindergarten situated in the heart of the Sungam Workers' District, Chuul—the well-known ceramic producing centre.

Entering the gate bedecked with a sign in relief with the big letters, "Happiness", we saw the dazzling golden letters, "Thank You Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Respected and Beloved Father" inscribed on a rainbow—coloured ground between the balconies of the third and fourth floors of the main building.

In the front ground of the kindergarten as fine as a rest house were children in colourful dresses having a merry time singing of their unbounded happiness.

We felt our hearts warm to see the lovely ones growing happily with nothing to envy in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We have to enlarge the capacity of our existing nurseries and kindergartens and build many modern ones to provide the best facilities for the education of our little children all over the country. All our preschool children must be brought up in nursery schools and kindergartens at state and public expense."

Under the boundless solicitude and love of the great leader the Chollima March 22 Kindergarten is housed in magnificent building like countless kindergartens, nurseries and schools across the country.

Comrade Choe Jong Suk, head of the kindergarten. received us affably.

She told us an emotive story of the benevolent love permeating the kindergarten:

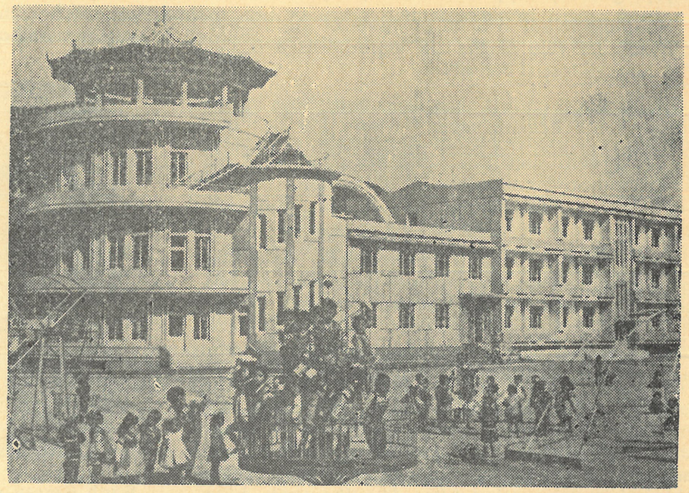
Still fresh is the memory of March 22, last year, when the fatherly leader, finding time out of his tight schedule of on-the-spot guidance in the North Hamgyong Province, saw to the progress of the construction of a new building of this kindergarten and showed great consideration for it emphasizing that as it would house a kindergarten to rear children it should be a big and fine building and the project be completed at an early date.

"...This is not all the inspiring story about our kindergarten..." Saying thus, the head of the kindergarten recalled with deep emotion the time when the fatherly leader had visited this kindergarten in May 1957.

It was a time when the economic conditions of the country were still difficult.

At such a time, the fatherly leader visited the Kyongsong Porcelain Factory situated in the faraway northern part of the country and acquainted himself in detail with the conditions of the production and workers' living conditions of the factory, and illumined brightly the road ahead of the factory. He called at this kindergarten, too.

The fatherly leader, after seeing the children of the kindergarten playing merrily for a while, taught repeatedly that they should well fix up the education rooms and the playing halls for the children, hang on the walls Korean paintings that suit the tastes of the children and equip the kindergarten well with teaching materials and furnishings.



Children of a factory kindergarten happily growing in the warm bosom of the fatherly leader

Mindful of something more, however, the fatherly leader was so solicitous as to send there afterwards a large quantity of teaching materials and furnishings including a reed organ.

Thanks to the great solicitude of the fatherly leader, the children there were taken good care of in the kindergarten equipped with modern facilities even under the harsh conditions right after the war.

But, still remembering the kindergarten he had visited years ago, the fatherly leader taught that a new big building should be built for the kindergarten soon. Words fail to express his benevolence and love.

Bearing this story in our minds with deep emotion, we looked round the kindergarten guided by the director.

We stopped for a long while at the "room for learning from Marshal Kim Il Sung".

Each storey of the three-storey house had not only napping rooms, dining room and washroom but also a well-furnished teaching aids room, medical room, barber's room and bath room.

The four-storey circular recreation house was really impressive as the cradle of happiness for the children with its indoor-pool on the ground floor, miniature gym, playing hall, balcony, etc.

After looking round the playing hall and gym where the children were singing and dancing happily we got to the balcony, where we thought with deep emotion about the boundless love of the fatherly leader who spares nothing if it is for the rising generation who are to shoulder the country's future.

Our country has over 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens equipped on up-to-date lines taking care of all the preschool children at state and public expenses. In any part of the country, town or countryside, plain or mountainous areas, there are nurseries and kindergartens.

Yet more splendid prosperity is in store for our country where the children are learning happily and growing healthily under the boundless loving care of the great leader.

Happiness to South Korean Children, Too!

Here are two south Korean children who are abandoned like rolling pebbles on the road.

Children of their age play the bady to their parents. Yet they shiver in rags with an empty stomach.

What has made the children at the ordinarily carefree age roam about the streets instead of enjoying every happiness under parental care?

Needless to say it is an outcome of the vicious anti-popular rule of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits.

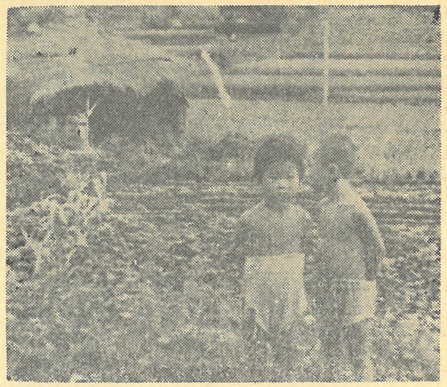
There are countless such waifs and strays in the rotten south Korean society where the rich become richer and the poor poorer with each passing day.

Today in south Korea millions of homeless children are wandering about the street.

What is worse, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gangsters mad on earning foreign currency have sold off numerous south Korean children under the name of "adopted children" to foreign countries, where they suffer from all kinds of humiliation and maltreatment, and die miserably.

Embraced in the warm loving care of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the children of the northern half of the Republic are now growing happily as king of the country cherishing unbounded hope like the vast blue sky. So happy are the children of the northern half who are growing in nurseries and kindergartens from the cradle knowing no worry about food, clothing and schooling and medical treatment.

Our people and women, rallied closely around the great leader, are fighting on more tenaciously for the independent reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution to bring all the south Korean children the same happy and bright smile as that of the children of the northern half of the Republic.



South Korean children in rags suffer from hunger

World Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Held in Brussels, the Capital of Belgium

Platform of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held with a large attendance in Brussels, the capital of Belgium

A grand World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, on February 21 and 22 under the circumstances that the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are enjoying an ever-increasing great sympathy and active support from millions of people the world over and the support to the just cause of the Korean people for the achievement of the country's independent and peaceful reunification has become the unchecked trend of the times.

It was convened with the support of the heads of state and political figures of many countries.

A Belgian supporters' committee representing principal political and philosophical currents of Belgium was organized.

The conference was attended by delegations from 68 countries—Party delegations, government delegations, public organization delegations and delegations of committees for supporting Korea's reunification and their delegates—as well as delegates of international organizations and parliamentarians and prominent public figures of various countries, more than 170 in all.

At the first-day sitting of the conference the head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea courteously conveyed a message of greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

When the message of greetings of the great leader was read out, the entire attendants of the conference broke into a loud applause that rocked the conference hall expressing warm thanks and boundless reverence for him who extended his wishes for the success of the conference.

A letter to the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung was adopted in the name of the Organizing Committee of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Introduced at the conference were messages sent by the party and government leaders of many countries, international organizations, public organizations, committees for supporting Korea's reunification, friendship organizations and prominent public figures of various countries wishing the conference success in its work.

Ichikawa Makoto, former Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and its present adviser, and Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a general report at the conference.

It was followed by supplementary reports on the following themes:

—"International Context, Danger of War, Withdrawal of the US Troops and Nuclear Armament".

—"The Historic Background of Division and Propositions for Reunification".

—"Violation of Human Rights in South Korea".

The conference also adopted a letter to the heads of state or government of various countries and the United Nations and other international organizations as well as a resolution of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The conference decided to organize an international liaison committee for strengthening solidarity with the Korean people and install temporarily in Brussels the secretariat of the international liaison committee represented by 11 countries.

The international preparatory committee for the conference arranged a banquet on February 21 in honour of the attendants.

The head of the Workers' Party of Korea delegation gave a banquet on February 22.

The banquet was held in an atmosphere of the deepest reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and militant solidarity with the cause of national reunification of our people.

Making their speeches at the banquet, Ichikawa Makoto who made the general report at the conference, and Remy Gillis, General Secretary of the Belgium-Korea Friendship Association, expressed their congratulations on the success of conference and declared their determination to expand the solidarity movement in support of the just cause of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

When they reverentially extended their best wishes for the good health and a long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, loud cheers of hurrah went up in the banquet hall. The attendants drank a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Attendants of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

LETTER TO HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, U.N. AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

We have the honour of sending you the text of the resolution adopted at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Brussels on February 21 and 22, 1977, with the attendance of more than 170 representatives from 68 countries and international organizations with the active support of the heads of state of many countries and political figures of the world and Belgium.

We draw your attention to the essential points of the resolution which reflects the concern of more and more government and other forces in the world, in Western countries in particular, over the continuation of the artificial division of Korea and their determination to support the legitimate struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country.

The conference held on the basis of the rights of the people of each country to choose for themselves their economic, social and cultural system, free from interference, pressure or threat of any outside forces, expressed support to the three principles of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement which the United Nations General Assembly unanimously approved in November 1973.

Accordingly, the conference clarified its following positions:

1. All the US forces illegally stationed in south Korea which keep the tension in the country, create a situation threatening peace in this region and constitute the principal obstacle to the reunification must be withdrawn without delay.

2. All the nuclear weapons of the US forces deployed in south Korea must be shipped out at once.

3. The "two Koreas" policy pursued by the US Administration and the Seoul authorities against the legitimate desire and rights of the Korean people to freely choose their own economic and social system without interference, pressure or threat of any outside forces must be rejected.

4. The policy of the Japanese government intended to perpetuate the split and justify the "two Koreas" policy, claiming that the security of Korea is indispensable to that of Japan, must be guarded against.

5. All the military aid to the Seoul "regime" and all assistance and cooperation in the nuclear field must be stopped.

6. All the economic and financial "aid" and all forms of support to the south Korean "regime" must be discontinued, inasmuch as it persists in the policy of fascist suppression of patriots and democratic personages and refuses to restore democratic freedom.

7. The just struggle of the oppressed south Korean people to restore democratic freedom, put an end to the outside forces' interference and establish the system under which they may express their political desire for reunification must be supported.

8. The four-point proposition dated January 25, 1977, put forward by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the DPRK with a view to convening a north-south political consultative conference represented by the political and social forces of the people of the north and south of Korea must be supported.

The world conference decided to set up an international liaison committee to develop and coordinate on a world scale the activities for solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and temporarily install a permanent secretariat of the committee in Brussels.

The conference proposed that the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea be called at a proper time.

We hope you will pay attention to these proposals and take necessary measures for their realization.

Please find enclosed the final resolution of the conference.

With loftiest considerations

Authorized by Organizing Committee
Paulette Pierson Mathy
Remy Gillis

February 26, 1977

RESOLUTION OF WORLD CONFERENCE FOR INDEPENDENT AND PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

A World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Brussels (Belgium) on February 21 and 22, 1977.

It was convened with the support of the heads of state and political figures of many countries.

A Belgian supporters' committee representing principal political and philosophical currents of Belgium was organized.

The conference was attended by more than 170 persons from 68 countries representing the governments, political parties, trade union organizations and solidarity committees for the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also participated in its work.

The general report was presented by Ichikawa Makoto, former Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

It was followed by supplementary reports on the following themes:

—"International Context, Danger of War, Withdrawal of the US Troops and Nuclear Armament".

—"The Historic Background of Division and Propositions for Reunification".

—"Violation of Human Rights in South Korea".

The purport of the conference was to arouse the world public opinion, notably the public opinion of the West European and North American countries which are not well informed of the Korean question, on the tragic situation of the Korean people divided against their will and on the threat to peace growing due to this division.

In order to create necessary conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and secure a durable peace in Korea, the conference demands:

A

1) The immediate withdrawal of all the foreign troops, especially the American, who keep occupying south Korea under the UN cover in contravention of the spirit of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement which envisages the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of outside forces and in violation of the 1953 armistice agreement.

2) The replacement of the military armistice agreement with a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

3) The dissolution of the "United Nations Command" in south Korea.

4) Conscious of the potential danger presented by the US nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, the conference demands their immediate withdrawal.

5) Greatly alarmed over the "collaboration" between certain states and the Seoul "regime" in the military and nuclear fields, which permits this "regime" to increase its own capacity to produce a part of its armament and gives it a means of equipping itself with military nuclear potential, it appeals to all the countries to stop granting to the Seoul "regime" licences, technique and financial assistance necessary for the construction of such munitions plants and refuse to provide this "regime" with equipment, fissionable materials and technique which would permit it to equip itself with military nuclear potential.

6) It warns against the Japanese government which is trying to justify the neo-colonial practices in south Korea and pursuing the splittist policy, considering that "the security of Korea is indispensable for the security of Japan".

7) It protests against the presence of the US military bases in Japan and their utilization as bases for military exercise and operational bases against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

8) It denounces the manoeuvres of the US and Japanese governments and the Pak Jung Hi "regime" to perpetuate the split of the nation and fabricate "two Koreas".

B

1) It denounces the south Korean fascist "regime" for suppressing thousands of students, workers, peasants, religionists and politicians representing the broadest strata of the population.

It appeals to the governments of all countries of the world, particularly those governments of Western countries which have diplomatic relations with the south Korean "regime" to put pressure on the south Korean "regime" to stop the suppression of the democratic personages and patriots and the tortures of the political prisoners, release them and stop execution of political opponents.

2) It supports the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for democratic freedom and appeals to the progressive forces of Western countries to propagate this struggle on a wider scale, expose the criminal nature of the south Korean "regime" and express solidarity with the south Korean patriots in their struggle.

3) Declaring with indignation that the political, economic, financial and other "assistance" which certain countries render to the south Korean "regime" constitutes a very important factor in propping up the Seoul "regime" and encourages it to suppress even the desire of the people for the democratic rights and elementary freedom and obstructs the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it appeals to the progressive forces of these countries to put pressure upon their governments to stop any form of "aid" to the south Korean "regime".

4) It denounces the transnational corporations, particularly those of Japan, the United States and the countries of the "European Common Market" for exploiting the south Korean labour force at cheap prices.

5) It supports the struggle of the exploited south Korean working people for obtaining their basic rights as working people and appeals to the working people of the industrialized countries to express their solidarity for it.

6) It calls upon all the democratic forces to heighten vigilance against the activities of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" abroad and oppose them in their countries.

7) It denounces the tripartite "security system" of the US, Japan and south Korea and calls for a guard against the eventual penetration of the Japanese troops into south Korea in case of the withdrawal of the US troops and holds that such penetration must be curbed.

8) Recalling that the US imperialists mobilized a total of more than 300,000 south Korean troops in the war against the Vietnamese people and drawing attention to the "experiences" gained by south Korean "army" in the war against revolutionaries and the "role" played by it in the execution of the global strategy of imperialism in the past, it denounces the support of the south Korean military "advisers" to the regimes suppressing the national liberation movement.

C

Reaffirming that all the nations have the rights to choose their own economic, social and cultural system in conformity with their will, free from outside interference and threat, the conference

1) expresses its support to the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification laid down in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement.

2) demands the governments and progressive forces to widely propagate and support the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and the principles proposed by the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in August 1976.

3) supports the proposals made by the DPRK Government time and again, particularly the project of a north-south political consultative conference to be represented by the political parties and public circles of the north and the south, the project proposed by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on January 25, 1977, at which four-point proposal was advanced.

4) appeals to all the states which still fail to do this to give their support, in the United Nations, to the propositions which, within the framework of respect for the right to self-determination of the Korean people, envisage the peaceful reunification of Korea, the indispensable condition for the removal of tension and danger of conflict in this region of the world.

5) Affirming its support to the activities of the committees of solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it invites the democratic forces of all countries, political, trade union, religious and others, to intensify the propaganda campaign on the Korean question and strengthen solidarity with the oppressed people of south Korea by actively participating in the work of these committees.

The conference proposes the convocation of the Second World Conference Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People with a view to expanding the solidarity movement.

6) It announces the formation of an international liaison committee for strengthening solidarity with the Korean people.

Militant Solidarity with Korean Women in Their Just Struggle for Country's Reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's independent and principled foreign policy has won the support of many fraternal parties and countries, numerous revolutionary organizations and people of the world and has further consolidated our country's international position. We have come to have a large number of revolutionary comrades and friends internationally and our revolution's international solidarity is being steadily cemented."

A joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on January 25 advanced the new four-point save-the-nation proposal for promoting the cause of national reunification.

In support of this, the women's organizations of Cuba and Palestine (the Women's General Union of Palestine in Cairo) issued statements, and the Women's Council of Poland held a solidarity meeting and sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union. Also letters and messages of solidarity came from the women's organizations of Peru, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria, Madagascar, Laos, Syria, Somalia, Sweden, Finland and Burundi. And the Federation of Japanese Women's Organizations published comments.

The statements, talks and letters expressed whole-hearted support to the Korean people and the KDWU in their just struggle for hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the new save-the-nation proposal put forward at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations.

In its letter, the Women's Union of Democratic Cambodia pointed out that the four-point proposal set forth at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification is reasonable and agrees with the earnest desire of the Korean people. And it continued: "We strongly demand that the US imperialists should pay regard to the Korean people's lofty aspiration for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

"The US imperialists must abandon the 'two Koreas' plot and dismantle their military bases in south Korea and unconditionally withdraw their troops together with all their weapons including nuclear weapons.

"Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we reaffirm that we will make all efforts to support the Korean people's just struggle for reunifying Korea independently and peacefully according to the instructions of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

"We are confident that the strong-willed and staunch Korean people with glorious tradition of struggle will overcome all difficulties and achieve the reunification of their beloved country without fail for they are led by the outstanding leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and backed by the peace- and justice-loving revolutionary peoples the world over."

In its letter, the General Union of Syrian Women said:

"We send our support to the entire Korean women fighting for the realization of their cause and assure that we will be always with you in all domains until your demand for reunification and peace is realized."

And the Malagasy National Council of the Women's Association wrote in its letter: "We ardently hope that Korea's reunification will be realized at the earliest possible date for the happiness of all the Korean people."

WIDF Statement in Support of Our New National Salvation Proposal Set forth at Joint Meeting of Political Parties and Public Organizations

A meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation was held in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, on February 15 with the attendance of representatives of 51 national organizations who had participated in the International Meeting to Continue the Work of the World Congress for International Women's Year.

The meeting adopted a statement of the WIDF supporting the letter of a Joint Meeting of Political Parties and Public Organizations of our Country.

The statement reads:

The joint meeting of political parties and public organisations was held on January 25, 1977, in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the urgent situation in which the danger of permanent national split is growing and the dark clouds of war are heavily hanging over the Korean people and women owing to the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities.

The meeting discussed the national salvation step for preventing permanent split of the nation and removing the danger of war and reunifying the divided country, and adopted a letter to political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country;

1. A great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification must be realised.
2. The tension between the north and the south must be eased and the danger of a nuclear war removed.
3. The source of a discord within the nation must be removed and an atmosphere of great national unity be created.
4. A north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south must be convened to have consultation about all the above-mentioned questions.

The WIDF fully supports the proposal convincing that it is the most fair and reasonable proposal preventing the danger of permanent split of Korea and removing the pains of the Korean women and children caused by division and bringing earlier the national reunification, and is the basic guarantee for peace in Asia and world.

The WIDF, always expressing support and solidarity to the just cause of the Korean people and women, claims that the US army must be immediately withdrawn from south Korea taking all lethal weapons including nuclear ones with it and the south Korean authorities must stop the "two Koreas" plot and the fascist suppression against the people and women and realize the democratisation of society in south Korea.

The Secretariat of the WIDF appeals to the national organisations and progressive women of the world to take measures of solidarity including statement, telegram, letter, talks in support of the struggle of the Korean women for realizing 4-point proposal of national salvation.

Women's International Democratic Federation

February 5, 1977

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery."

KIM IL SUNG

Chongsokjong

Chongsokjong in the East Sea of our country is situated on the coast of Tongchon-*up*, Tongchon County, Kangwon Province. It is famous for its scenery which our people have been proud of since olden times.

Numberless hexagonal steep rocks stand high or low like cut precious stones, rising out of a range of world famous Mt. Kumgang-san stretched to the sea.

That is Chongsok.

Chongsokjong is the name of an arbour built on the crest of Chongsok or a general name of this scenic place.

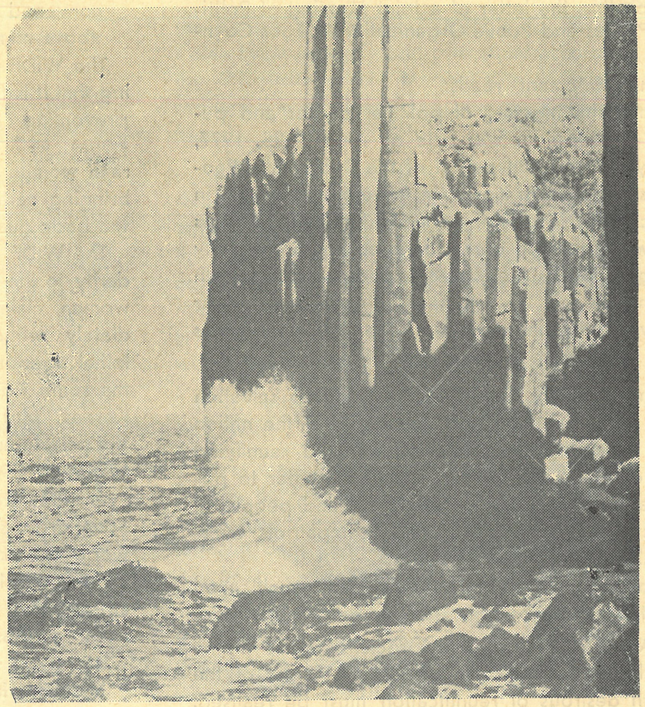
The view of Chongsok from the coast is magnificent, yet, on the sea one will see spread out before one a superb view of it and the seashore. Sightseers are struck with wonder: Various forms of huge and small rocks, steeply standing and floating on the sea bringing out the exquisite beauty of nature which no veteran stonemason can create however hard he may endeavour.

The rocks of Chongsok are divided into three kinds according to their form.

Out of them four high steep rocks present the finest striking spectacle.

Scenery of Chongsok is not confined to the beauty of rocks. Tourists are further entranced at the panoramic view: Sparkling waves, golden and silvery, basking in the brilliant sunrays, splash on the rocks of Chongsok throwing white-snow spray into the air. The rocks of Chongsok look like golden towers when the dazzling sun appears on the horizon dyeing the sky and the sea rose.

That's why tourists widely convey the glorious view of Chongsok to the world in their writings, songs or photographs.



Part of scenic Chongsokjong

"PAK 'REGIME' IS TOTTERING"

—Impressions written by Yamada Hajime, a Japanese reporter who looked round south Korea last year—

There live 50,000 to 60,000 people in Koryong which is an hour bus-ride from Taegu.

I went there to get a glimpse into the real conditions of rural districts as well as cities such as Taegu and Kyongju.

What surprised me first in Koryong was that school military training was given as regularly as elsewhere.

When I got off the bus and passed by a school, from there such words of command as "Attention!" and "Ready for firing!" were heard. I looked into the school ground to see that students about 15 years of age in training uniform were undergoing military training. The students doing shooting practice like armymen and instructors giving orders to them—the school ground was like a military drill ground.

I took some snaps and looked on for a while.

In less than five-minutes a cop appeared and blowed, "What are you?"

"Japanese."

"Passport!" The goggling cop went on to interrogate. "What're you seeing here?", "When did you come to south Korea?" and "When do you go back to Japan?" Then he shouted that I had to go back to Taegu at once, for Koryong was not a sightseeing place.

Of course I was not very much pleased by this encounter.

I had to meet with such unpleasantness many times during my sojourn in south Korea.

I was examined by a plainclothes man in a village in South Chungchong Province, too.

I spent a night at a shabby inn there. The next day when I was checking out, I found a bloke waiting for me at the entrance.

He was no less than a plainclothes man. Here I was forced through cross-examination, beginning with the passport as in Koryong.

No doubt the inn-keeper had informed the "police."

That day I just managed to look round one or two places, shadowed by the plainclothes man.

I was told later by one of my south Korean colleagues that any stranger in a place is questioned by the local "police station" to be reported immediately to a superior official.

That is why in rural districts strangers are shadowed, watched and examined by the "police."

Good "showings" in this regard open the way to their "promotion."

The inn-keeper is under "police" pressure: He is threatened with shutdown.

Informing me of such a fact, my friend said, "The Pak 'regime' leads the people to distrust and watch each other." He pointed to the menace of the "intelligence politics" against the south Korean population.

Such "intelligence politics" forcing people to distrust and watch each other is not a sign of any might of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" but a sign of its hopeless insecurity.

I got a glimpse of the fascist intelligence politics of the Pak "regime" in Koryong.

For one thing, the Pak "regime" finding no other wayout but "anti-communism" to prolong it leaves no stone unturned to poison the people

with "anti-communist" ideas.

What attracted my attention in an eating house in Koryong was a small tablet inscribed with "anti-communism" on the table. At first I mistook it for a bit of menu. A waitress explained that not a day's business is allowed without such a rubbish made by the "authorities insisting on 'anti-communism' to be a thing of daily life."

My Koryong experience also showed that the Pak "regime" deceives and befools the people in an attempt to prolong the remainder of its life.

The Pak "regime" has been unfolding a "new village campaign" for some years clamouring about "rural modernization." The propaganda being very clamourous, I had the curiosity of visiting a village in Koryong to seek any results. What kind of "modernization" did I see in the village? There was no machine but a solitary streamer reading "New Village Construction". Farmers went to the fields carrying only sickles, shovels and hoes. Not a shadow of tractor and lorry was to be seen. There was no tractor in Koryong, I heard.

I also got a glimpse of the pupils' condition in the Koryong "Primary School". According to a teacher of the school the majority of the pupils came to school without lunch.

What I saw in Koryong was only part of reality of south Korea.

Revealed in Koryong was the morbidity of the Pak "regime" crying "threat of southward invasion" and "anti-communism" in an attempt to prop up the tottering "revitalized system" by all means.

The Pak "regime" jailed Kim Dae Jung and others who signed the "March I Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation."

Such persecution too is a phenomenon resulting from the fact that the Pak "regime" is not strong but is tottering.

During my stay in south Korea, especially in Koryong, I became convinced that as the Pak "regime" kicks up the "anti-communist" racket and oppresses the people at gun-point more cruelly, the second "March I Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" would be made public in the teeth of fascist suppression and the Pak "regime" be buried in the end by the struggle of the people.

South Korean women fight valiantly against the tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

Swedish people staging a demonstration against the US imperialist occupation of south Korea

Japanese women and working people shouting, "Down with traitor Pak Jung Hi of south Korea"

Korean residents in the United States and American people holding a demonstration against the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

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Women of KOREA

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